



Forever float that standard above
Which breathe the free but fall before us,
With freedom's soul beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Political Land-Marks for the People.

We extract the following from a lengthy article in the Ohio Statesman:

The Republican party had its rise in sectional agitation, and its foundations were laid upon a sectional platform. In the Presidential contest of 1858 the chief banner in its great processions, was a flag with sixteen stars representing the free States of the Union.

As this party obtained power in the free States, it used it by legislative acts, by judicial decisions pronounced by inferior courts and otherwise, to nullify the fugitive slave act, a law of Congress of undoubted constitutionality. Governor Chase and others were constantly and actively engaged in efforts to disparage the authority of the Federal Government and magnify the reserved rights of the States; and during his term as Governor he asserted the Calhoun doctrine of nullification, but in a more odious form, and was only prevented by the decision of the Supreme Court (two of the five Judges dissenting) from precipitating a conflict between this State and the General Government, and thus inaugurating a civil war in Ohio in advance of the rebellion in the South. This sectional agitation in the free States on the slavery question, was seized hold of by ambitious and dissatisfied men in the South, who used it to inflame the minds of the people, and thus they were prepared for revolution, and the election of a sectional President, which they helped to accomplish, was made the occasion for its inauguration.

Lincoln, Chase, Seward, etc., etc., in the North had treated the authority of the Federal Government with contempt; magnified State Rights and State Remedies, and even attempted to nullify the fugitive slave act in Ohio and other free States. This conduct of the sectional agitators of the North and West, was by the disunionists of the South carefully and constantly kept before the Southern people, and inflamed and excited by the violent and dastardly acts of the Abolitionists, they were ready for revolution on the election of Lincoln. They accepted his declaration that a house divided against itself could not stand, and under the plea of State Rights and State Remedies, which the Abolitionists for several years previous sought so diligently to magnify and exalt, they inaugurated secession, declaring it to be a peaceable and constitutional remedy for the evils of which their section complained.

And now, here we are and as we are, the country rent asunder, a civil war raging, and our free institutions in peril. Our condition is a sad one, but the necessary result of improper teaching and fanatical wrangling. And now look at the parties who have produced the mischief. The Abolition Republicans now in power in the Federal Government, instead of respecting the reserved rights of the States, and using their authority simply to put down the rebellion, are, by violations of the Constitution, enforced at the point of the bayonet where necessary, putting at defiance State Rights and rapidly inaugurating a consolidated despotism; while Jeff. Davis and his gang are in open revolt against the Federal Government and bent on the destruction of the Union!

If our Union is ever restored and the Constitution preserved, with the rights, dignity and independence of the States unimpaired—if the old order of things is regained, and the sovereignty and unity of the States under the Constitution is accomplished, the dogmas which now prevail in the dominant party at Washington, as well as the heresies of Jeff. Davis and company, must all be repudiated by the people, and constitutional measures must again be put into practice in the administration of the Government.

In our present emergency false teachers must be set aside and the doctrines taught by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson must inspire the hearts of the people. We must frown indignantly upon those who attempt to alienate the different sections of the Union from each other; we must cherish a habitual reverence for the Union as the palladium of liberty and strive to preserve the General Government in all its "constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace and safety abroad."

At the same time "support the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies." And when men of one school assert that we cannot have the Union as it was; that it must be "born again;" that States have committed suicide; and others of another school declare that though the General Government disappear by some untoward event, we still have our State Governments with their Constitutions, laws, Courts of justice, etc., remaining, and thereby may have full security for a just and well established freedom, they only show, one and all, their utter ignorance of our condition and what is necessary to our future safety and security. They are all false teachers and blind guides, and should receive no attention.

from the people, who need for their future security, happiness and prosperity, the Old Constitution and the Old Union which our fathers made, in full force and operation again as they were before the rebellion broke out. Every patriot should strive for the accomplishment of these ends, and not be turned aside or led astray, by the dicta or dogmas of any party or sect, or the incoherent utterances of any man who may set himself up as a teacher of the people.

John Morgan Escaped—\$1,000 Reward Offered.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 28.

Gen. John Morgan and six other rebel officers escaped from the Penitentiary last night. A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid for the apprehension and arrest of John Morgan, and a suitable reward for the arrest of the others.

WM. WALLACE, Col. 15th O. V. I.

ACCOUNT OF THE ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of Morgan's escape:

Since their reception at the Penitentiary, the Morgan prisoners have been assigned to the south tier of cells in the institution. All but seven of these men were accommodated with cells in the upper range; but these seven, who were Colonel Richard Morgan, Captains J. C. Bennett, S. Taylor, Ralph Sheldon, T. H. Hines, L. H. Hockersmith and G. S. Magee, were on the lower ground range. Underneath these cells, with about sixteen or eighteen inches of brick, mortar and cement intervening, there is an air chamber, some six feet in length and four feet in width, extending the entire length of the range, for the purpose of keeping the cells in a dry and comfortable condition. It is said that one day, while in a lively mood, Hines was dancing about in his cell, and from the character of the sounds caused thereby, he concluded that there was a vacant space underneath the floor. He afterward discovered the correctness of his supposition by digging through the floor of his cell. It seems more probable, however, that the rebels became aware of the existence of the air chamber by another manner, which is reported by some of the attaches of the Penitentiary. This is stated to be, that upon complaining that their cells were damp, for which charge there was not the least foundation, they were told by a guard that it was impossible for them to be in that condition, as there was a large air chamber underneath, which kept them dry. Be this as it may, an attempt to escape was determined upon, and on the 4th of November they commenced digging through the floor of their cells, using for that purpose two, perhaps more, table knives. After establishing communication with the air chamber, they excavated with a small coal shovel a tunnel from the east end of the chamber, passing under the walls of the prison, to the guard outside, to escape from which there would be little difficulty. The men were engaged but three hours in each day for seventeen days in this work, as will be seen by the following note, which they left behind them:

CARLE MERION, CELL NO. 20.
Commencement, Nov. 4th, 1863.
Conclusion, Nov. 20th, 1863.
Number of hours of labor per day, 3.
Tools, two table knives.
"La patience est arriere, mais son fruit est doux."

By order of my six honorable confederates,
T. H. HINES,
Cap. C. S. A.

The French quotation in the note, when translated, reads: "Patience is troublesome but its fruit is sweet."

After manufacturing a ladder out of the bed ticking, which was torn up for that purpose, all was in readiness for the men to take their departure.

It was a part of their plan that Dick Morgan should remain behind while John made his escape, to accomplish which was almost as difficult as what they had already done. John occupied a cell in the second range, and in order to carry out the scheme it was necessary for him to exchange quarters with his brother Richard. This was not done until yesterday afternoon, when there was a convenient opportunity as the prisoners were being locked in their cells for the night. Instead of going to his own cell Morgan slipped into his brother's quarters unobserved by the guard, while Richard was equally successful in taking the one on the second range; and though the guard, while on his usual rounds, stopped before the door and inquired if General John Morgan was there, to which Richard responded by showing his foot, the trick was not discovered until this morning after the birds had flown. It is not known at what hour in the night Morgan and his six companions named above escaped, nor have the authorities any clue as to which direction they took after leaving the prison. This morning their bed-tick ladder was found suspended from the top of the wall, which they reached by climbing up a gateway close at hand.

More Spots Given Up.

The annexed note has been received at the Treasury Department, the writer following an example set several days ago by a conscience stricken predecessor.

The writing was in imitation of printed letters as a disguise:

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1863.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secy of Treasury:

Sir: Inclosed you will find one hundred and ten dollars, (\$110), which I received from my country by fraud a short time ago. It was my first offence, so help me God it shall be my last. I was induced to take this under the fallacy that to cheat the Government was not a wrong; but I have signally failed to make my conscience believe it. Thank Heaven I stopped at this error of my life.

Please have the receipt acknowledged in one of the New York papers, and oblige

A WAR DEMOCRAT

The money has been deposited in the Treasury.

Interesting Letter from a Tennessean Soldier now in Prison at Richmond.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.,
Nov. 21, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Knowing of no better way to kill the monotony of "prison life" for a few hours, and having an opportunity of sending a letter through (via "Underground Railway") by a released Federal soldier, thought I would improve it by giving you a hurried and brief account of my capture, and the treatment received while under the jurisdiction of the "so-called" Southern Confederacy. In doing so, I need not enter into a minute detail of our "vicinity" and occupation of the capital of Mississippi on the 14th day of May last, in which the 80th took such a conspicuous part, and covered itself with honors, of which, no doubt, you have long since had full particulars. Suffice to say, that after the battle the wounded (some 213, myself among the number) were conveyed in ambulances to Jackson and placed in the Court-House, which we occupied as a hospital. And oh! how our hearts leaped with joy to know we were resting under the old "Star Spangled Banner," which floated majestically and victoriously over the roof, where but a few hours previous that dirty "Secesh rag" reigned supreme. The day after its occupation—but not before burning all the government houses, stores, provisions, etc., found in the place—our forces commenced to evacuate. Knowing they would have another battle soon, and not having sufficient ambulances, they were forced to leave us at the mercy of the rebels. No sooner had the rear of our army gotten fairly out before a squad of rebel cavalrymen came dashing into town. The smoke and fire of the burning buildings had not yet died away; and as they gazed upon the ashes and mangled ruins of their once pretty town, the soldiers and citizens alike became infuriated with revenge. They threatened us with every conceivable manner of punishment. Some were in favor of mobbing us, others for setting fire to the building and burning us amid part of their ruined city. Had it not been for the protection of a colonel and some four hundred of his men we had captured and paroled, I candidly believe they would have showed us no mercy. He stationed his men around the building, and placing himself in the doorway, addressed us as follows: "You took me prisoner and treated me like gentlemen," and with God for my witness, I will protect you against any such outrage, if it costs me my commission or life. After remaining in Jackson eight days we were ushered into some rough four horse wagons, and conveyed over a rocky and billy road to the cars, a distance of five miles (our forces having burned the bridges and torn up the track thus far.) On arriving at the depot, to our disappointment, we found the cars had gone. We were then forced to lay out on the cold, damp ground all night, with nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, and a great number of the wounded without blankets. Morning came at last, which was hailed with joy, and with it came a few broken down hog cars to transport us on our painful and tedious journey to Richmond. Here the greater part of our sufferings commenced—here the metal and soldierly qualities of the brave men who composed that little band of prisoners were tested and displayed. Amid all the sufferings and that which they knew would yet have to be endured, they laughed and joked as though sent around the camp fires of their own regiments. Many times on the road we had to change cars, and the men (the greater part of them could scarcely stand on their feet) were made to walk the distance of a mile. We were attended with like troubles during the whole of the journey through a distance of fourteen hundred and fifty miles.

OUR ARRIVAL AT RICHMOND.

Arrived at Richmond, tired and hungry, but all glad we had at last come to a resting place, for a few days at least, and happy with the prospect that we were soon to be paroled and sent North. But alas! some of us were doomed to disappointment. Unfortunately for those who held commissions, as we found the exchange of officers had been suspended, and that we were doomed to spend away in a loathsome prison for an indefinite time. The first thing after arriving at "Libby" was to undergo a vigorous search, and robbery of all our money, watches, private papers, &c., &c., in our possession; even the last word of a dying comrade to his friends which was entrusted to our care. Some of us were lucky enough to suspect this, and had secreted the greater part of the money away (which was not a large amount), leaving a few dollars in our wallets for a bait, which worked admirably. Next came the introduction into the prison, where we were consigned with the idea that this was to be our home for weeks, months, and perhaps years to come. Oh! what a consolation to know that this miserable, dirty, filthy place, shut out from home, liberty, friends, and all we prize dear, victims for our country's cause, was to be our abiding place for an unlimited time. Had I known then I would remain here six months to undergo the privations I have endured during that period, my impression is, that death would have relieved me from my sufferings long before the expiration of the term; but have sustained my spirits with the hope that every day, week, or month would bring the glad tidings for our release and exchange. Time passed slowly by until it has now reached the close of six months, and no such tidings has yet reached our ears; but still continue to hope on, content with the knowledge that it is for no crime, but that of our country's good, and one of the misfortunes of war which has placed us in this situation. There are now confined in and around Richmond some 13,000 prisoners, 950 of which are officers, confined in this prison. The remainder are enlisted men, distributed as follows: 8,000 camped on "Belle Isle," 4000 in the city. I can only attempt to give you a faint idea of the inhuman treatment and horrible sufferings of these brave men. With nothing but three ounces of meat and eight ounces of corn bread for their daily rations,

they are made to lie out on the damp ground, with only one blanket—many without shoes, some with but shabby pieces of weather, drinking the muddy water from a stream which runs through the camp, until they become nauseated with life long diseases. Still left in this situation until about the day, when they are removed to the hospital, knowing at a time that the removal would kill them. I have seen men die of mangled wounds upon the field of battle and various other ways, which I thought at the time was heartrending, but never did I expect to gaze upon such horrible sights as I have here witnessed. And oh! it fairly makes my heart bleed within me when I think of the fathers and mothers at home, who are watching and praying for their sons, many of them destined never to return. I have actually seen them die of sheer starvation, clutching in their fingers a morsel of bread, which, alas! had come too late. Notwithstanding all this, our brave boys met their fate like heroes. But enough of this, as I fear I have already said too much. Our rations in Libby prison is four ounces of meat and eight ounces of bread per day, together with a little rice soup, which is not enough to fatten a rat, and is growing "beautifully less" every day. Those who are fortunate enough to have money are allowed to purchase eatables outside, and manage to trade "greenbacks" for "graybacks"—\$1.00 of the former for \$7.00 of the latter, which the rebels are glad to get. For the last three weeks the kind and noble ladies of the North (God bless them) have been taking the matter in hand, and have been sending us (via flag of truce) boxes from Fort Monroe clothing and sanitary stores, which you had better believe was gladly received. From present indications, it is generally believed there will be no exchange this winter, but our hopes are likely to change for the better at any hour. My wound has so far recovered that I can walk upon it very well, and hope by the time I am released will be able for duty. Oh! how we watch and pray for that time to come when we can feel that we are once again under the protection of the old "Stars and Stripes." How we long for liberty, sweet liberty, to meet our friends at home once more. I could write a great deal more about the suffering of the men, our different modes of enjoyment in Libby, &c., &c., but I fear I have already written enough to tire your patience, so will close with the hope of seeing you all soon.

I am truly yours, &c.,
J. T. B.

P. S.—I have forgotten in my letter to state that there are several officers and men from the 51st Regiment, O.V.I., confined here, the names of which I give below. I would also state that any persons having friends in Richmond, desiring to send them boxes or letters can do so by leaving all letters unsealed and directing as follows:

Their names with rank; Prisoner of War, Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., care of Gen. Meridith, Ft. Monroe.

Names of the Officers and Men from the 51st Regiment, O.V.I., Prisoners at Richmond.

Col. R. W. McClain, 1st Lieut. V. S. Rittley, Co. F; 2nd Lieut. Sampson, Co. I; 2nd Lieut. James Worthington, Co. E.

ENLISTED MEN.

Co. A.—Privates James McKee, Martin Rogers, Miram Mozena, Joseph Baehler, John Ditto.

Co. C.—Sergeant Thos. Rogers; Privates Burr Norris, Benjamin Herlow.

Co. D.—1st Sergeant Wm. C. Thomas; Privates John Drinos, Joseph Corder, Christ Ott, Wm. Phillips.

Co. E.—Corpl. John Spill.

Co. F.—Privates S. Courtwright, Martin Hart, S. D. Stinehocker, Jacob Sahr.

Co. G.—Privates B. Helwig, J. Karl, Co. H.—Sergeant S. K. Sayers; Privates H. Underwood, J. P. Cooper, P. Daugherty.

Co. I.—Corpl. John K. H. Sapp.

Co. K.—Sergeant Wm. Kimmel; Privates F. Gardner, Simon Helwig, G. W. McKnight.

Sentence of an Army Contractor for Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

The following official order was made public to-day, of the conviction and sentence of a government contractor:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Nov. 21.

John K. Steiler has been convicted, by court-martial, of wilful neglect of duty, in having contracted to furnish to the Subsistence Department one hundred thousand pounds of prime roasted and ground Rio coffee, stipulating in the contract that proof by chemical analysis, or otherwise, should show said coffee to be composed wholly of pure, prime Rio coffee, and that the same be delivered in Baltimore. In failing to deliver any amount whatever of pure, prime Rio coffee, and having agreed to furnish to the United States about one hundred thousand casks of coffee, proved by inspection and chemical analysis to be impure and adulterated with foreign substances, and which was therefore rejected by the Subsistence Department. The court sentenced said John K. Steiler to be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, or at such other place as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of five years. The foregoing sentence has been approved by the Secretary of War, and Albany, New York, designated as the place of confinement, which has been approved by the President.

Adams and Lincoln.

The Administration of John Quincy Adams expended thirteen millions of dollars per annum, and the people voted it out of power for its extravagance. The present Administration is expending more than thirteen millions every week; a great part in consequence of its sectional and disunion principles. Will I ask the people to vote this Administration out of power also?—*Milwaukee News.*

The Irish Exodus—Four Thousand Emigrants a Month from Cork.

The Cork Examiner, referring to the leader upon Ireland in the Times, states that Londonderry, Cork and Liverpool "are pouring out a tide of emigration compared with which that from Galway is but a rivulet." Taking the passenger by the Inman regular boat and extra ship, the average monthly emigration, even at this period of the year, from Cork alone, is calculated by the Examiner at between four and five hundred.

Sketch of the Country around Chattanooga, and of the Late Battle.

We will recapitulate the events of the Chattanooga conflict, in order for the more definite and distinct comprehension of the bearings of this grand event. For this purpose, let it be remembered that the town of Chattanooga is situated at the extreme southernmost point of a very sudden curve in the Tennessee river. To the southwest of the town, and only about five miles distant, the ascent of Lookout begins. The range of this high elevation is from northeast to southwest, and the principal summit of this mountain is about seven miles from Chattanooga. Directly east of Lookout Mountain, and due south from Chattanooga, is Missionary Ridge, its range line ending in a direction parallel with Lookout Mountain, from which it is separated by a considerable valley, through which flows one of the branches of the Chickamauga, emptying into the Tennessee at the town. The other branch flows at the east foot of Missionary Ridge, and empties above the town. The northern point of Missionary Ridge is but three miles from Chattanooga. At the southeastern foot of this Ridge is the village of Rossville, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, which comes in from the southeast, around the northern point of Missionary Ridge, to Chattanooga. On this railroad, about ten miles southeast of Ringgold, is the town of Dalton, and between them is Tunnel Hill. Dalton is, by railroad, about twenty miles southeast of Chattanooga. Of this railroad on the east, Missionary Ridge is the center, and Lookout Mountain on the west, the rebels had possession; and from those points they menaced all our lines in and around Chattanooga. To drive Bragg from those positions was Grant's purpose. To do this he directed his first movement upon the west slope of Lookout Mountain. On Saturday last, one week from to-day, an advance of the entire army was made, and during that day the western slope of Lookout Mountain was gained by our troops. On Sunday and Monday but little fighting was done, and not much ground was gained.

On Tuesday, the 24th, Gen. Hooker made his gallant and successful assault upon the rebel rifle pits and fortified lines of Lookout Mountain. So hotly did our advances press them that the rebels evacuated the summit of Lookout Mountain during the night of Tuesday; and early on Wednesday morning, the 25th, Gen. Hooker took possession of the evacuated rebel lines, while the rebels betook themselves eastward, across the valley, to Missionary Ridge. In his splendid advance and capture of Lookout, Gen. Hooker took about 3,000 rebel prisoners.

Gen. Hooker having thus secured the position on Lookout, Gen. Sherman, with four divisions, marched out early on Wednesday morning, the 26th, to attack the rebels and drive them from their strong position on the northern end of Missionary Ridge. Gen. Sherman made two attempts to accomplish this; but both proved unsuccessful. Finally, after much severe fighting, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Grant started two columns against the weakened rebel centre; and, after an hour of desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking their centre, and in gaining the control of the Ridge, whereby their main force was driven towards Sherman, who opened a terrific fire on them and forced them to seek safety in a disordered rout, down the slope of the Ridge, while its heights remained in our possession. Meanwhile, Hooker had been passing beyond Lookout along the west branch of the Chickamauga, and beyond the south flank of Missionary Ridge to the neighborhood of Rossville; and here he stood ready to intercept the retreating rebels as they fled down the south-eastern slope of the Ridge before Sherman's now advancing column. Here severe fighting ensued, and the rebel loss was enormous. Late in the day of Wednesday Bragg called in his outlying columns, concentrated his broken lines, and began a retreat in the direction of Dalton.

On Thursday, the 26th, the Thanksgiving Day, Bragg was retreating in utter demoralization, pursued by these two invincible and unyielding commanders, Thomas and Hooker; and who had already captured sixty pieces of artillery, 7000 prisoners, and about the same number of small arms. Bragg was like wise compelled to destroy his depots and stores. His falling back on Dalton is but one step in his endeavor to reach Atlanta.—*O. S. Journal, 28th ult.*

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 30.—There has been no fighting in northern Georgia for the past two days. Our troops hold the country as far as Ringgold and Cleveland. The enemy is below Tunnel Hill. The campaign is probably ended. There is no news from Burnside at Headquarters. The siege of Knoxville is no doubt raised ere now, and the rebel forces in East Tennessee can only escape by a miracle or miraculous fighting.

The fruits of the victory are 6,000 prisoners, 48 guns, 7,000 stand of small arms, and a large quantity of stores. Our total casualties will not exceed four thousand.

CHATTANOOGA is the Cherokee hawk's nest or eagle's nest. The town was originally the headquarters of John Ross, the Cherokee chief. It received its name from its location, being surrounded on all sides by mountains, the poetic vision of the red man seeing in it an exact resemblance to a hawk's nest. Rossville, to which our army fell back after the second day's fight, was named in honor of John Ross.

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The Cork Examiner, referring to the leader upon Ireland in the Times, states that Londonderry, Cork and Liverpool "are pouring out a tide of emigration compared with which that from Galway is but a rivulet." Taking the passenger by the Inman regular boat and extra ship, the average monthly emigration, even at this period of the year, from Cork alone, is calculated by the Examiner at between four and five hundred.

Major-General U. S. Grant.

The North American well remarks that no soldier in our army has during the present war, done so much work with so little pretense as General Grant, and thus came up in a nut shell:

From his first struggle at Belmont to his last at Chattanooga, the men led by him have fought more steadily, fiercely and successfully than those of any other portion of our army. In looking back over the history of the war, they rest upon no more glorious pages than those whereon are written Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. We rejoice to say that we do not think General Grant has the slightest idea of flourishing as one of the numerous imitators of Napoleon. He has no host of flatteries, is not a candidate for the Presidency, holds no correspondence with politicians, never grumbles at President Lincoln or General Halleck, does not consider himself a persecuted man and is cheerful and contented with the position and duties assigned him. He never needs to be ordered promotorily to fight the enemy, for the plain reason that he is prompt to fight whenever the occasion offers. He cultivates no popularity among his soldiers. He leaves his deeds to speak for him and takes no pains with his reputation. In fact he is a model for all our officers.

How General Meade was Challenged by a Private.

A private employed as a blacksmith at headquarters was recently suspended by the thumbs to a tall pine tree, and a pail of cold water slowly poured upon his cranium by a man on a ladder several feet above. He received the punishment with as great a degree of complacency as could be expected under the circumstances, but still exhibited an apparent sense of humiliation which I think it impossible for even the most stoical rascal to repress on occasions of a similar character. It is customary in the army, when the weather is severe, or when the men have undergone laborious fatigue duty, to issue to them rations of whisky, the effect of which in some instances is to bring out in bold relief every selfish animal proclivity of man's nature, leaving every commendable attribute in the background. It was thus in the instance of the culprit referred to, who took occasion, while in a pugilistic mood, to approach General Meade with a point blank challenge to single combat, asserting in vigorous terms and in an expressive manner his perfect confidence in his ability to vanquish the Commander-in-Chief "or any other man," and insisting on the General to "pull" and defend himself. The General probably considering the challenge informal, and not in accordance with the code duello, ordered the man in arrest, remarking that he believed the hydropathic treatment indispensable in the pugnacious gentleman's case.

Riot and Death at Mansfield.

We learn by the Sandusky Register that a fatal disturbance occurred at Mansfield on Thanksgiving day or evening, resulting in the death of Marshal Gilkinson. The Register says:

We are not in possession of the particulars, further than that Mr. Gilkinson was set upon by a party of Irishmen, laborers on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, who were in town, and so cruelly beaten, that he died about 10 o'clock on Saturday last. We have no information as to what, if anything, induced the assault.

A ball was in progress at the time, given by the Volunteer Militia of Mansfield, and they were immediately called out to suppress the disturbance and arrest the rioters. They arrested some twenty five of them, we learn, and during the work of arrest, one of them was shot and so severely injured, that on Saturday it was thought he could not live.

Marshal Gilkinson was an efficient, faithful and popular officer, having been elected and re-elected Marshal of Mansfield for quite a number of years. It is to be hoped his murderers will receive the full measure of punishment due to their crimes.

A New Pennsylvania Product.

The cultivation of the tea tree, with the manufacture of its leaves into an article of domestic consumption, is no win progress in Pennsylvania, and the State Legislature has granted a charter to the American Tea Company, which undertakes to develop this new productive resource of Pennsylvania.

The tea plant is indigenous in Pennsylvania. By the use of machinery in preparing the leaves, a superior article can be produced here, and sold at the rate of eleven to thirteen cents delivered in the markets, or about one-third of its cost, when manual labor is employed in the East Indies. At present, the product of tea per acre is about 400 pounds, which may be largely augmented. It grows wild in some (not all) of the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania, and is found there in great abundance. Set machinery against the Asiatic process of manipulation, and the cost of manufacture here becomes much lower than in China, Assam or Java. It may come to pass, even in the time of living men, that Europe will import her tea from the United States, and not even from China.

The green tea raised near Philadelphia has the look, odor and flavor of Asiatic tea, with a slight herbaceous taste, the consequence of its not having been kept long enough before brought to the test. This alone makes it differ from the ordinary Hyson of good quality. Philadelphia Press.

The Sorgho Crop.

Estimates furnished in answer to the Department of Agriculture, show that the amount of sorgho syrup manufactured from the cane this year will fall over twenty-five per cent below the amount of last year, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The gallons manufactured last year, as estimated, were 10,203,738—this year only 6,970,832. This great decrease is the result of the frost, that ripened all the West and Northwest during the summer and early fall months.

NEW CHEAP STORE

JOHN SMITH & SON have just received a large and well selected stock of NEW GOODS.

Consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings of every variety, Hoop Skirts, Single and Double Shawls, Cloaking Cloth, and almost every article needed to dress and adorn the gentler sex.

We also have Cloths, Cambrics (both plain and fancy), Satinets, Jeans, Millins, Cloths, Flannels, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps and

GROCERIES.

In connection with our Dry Goods Store we also carry on, extensively, the Foot & Shoe business, our stock consisting of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Of every style and variety. Work made, and repairing done on short notice.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN SMITH & SON.

New Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1863.

THE DRAFT, (FOR COSTS.)

PERSONS having Costs taxed against them in the Court of Common Pleas, will save further costs by settling up immediately, as there will be Executions sued for the same on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1864.

JOHN LAUGHEAD, Clerk.

Tuscarawas Common Pleas.

Dec. 4, 1863.

PARTITION NOTICE.

MARINDA PRICE, widow of William Price, Sarah Ann Robinson and Charles Robinson, her husband, Alexander H. Price, Martha Jane Huff, William Nelson Price and Louisa Price, all of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, Mary Ellen Harris and John Carr, of Lawrence county, Indiana, and Catharine M. Bremer and Jonas Bremer, her husband, whose places of residence are unknown, are notified that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1863, Malinda Stocker and Joel Stocker, her husband, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, their petition, praying the assignment of dower to Marinda Price, and the partition of the following real estate, situate in the county of Tuscarawas, and State of Ohio, viz: Part of the second quarter or section of township No. six in the second range of townships, of the lands appropriated for satisfying military bounties; beginning at a stone corner, the south-west corner of a divided lot, and which is on the division line of section No. 2 and No. 3 in the sixth township and second range of the United States military lands; thence running east, crossing the Tuscarawas river, eighty-six perches to a stone where a highway crosses the river, thence north, bearing south six degrees east eight links; a white oak thirteen inches diameter, bears north twenty degrees west thirty links; thence north fifty eight perches to a stone where a sugar tree, twelve inches diameter, bears north thirty-four links; and a white oak twenty-six inches diameter, bears south fifteen links; thence west sixty-two perches to a stone on the west bank of the river, where a white-walnut twenty-four inches diameter, bears north eighty-four degrees east eight links and a hickory, fifteen inches diameter, bears north thirty degrees west fifteen links; thence up the said river on the east bank, crossing two miles to a post where an elm, eighteen inches diameter, bears north twenty-two degrees west sixteen links; and a maple twenty-five inches diameter, bearing north forty-one degrees east fifty-one links, thence west fifty perches to a stone corner, where a white-walnut eight inches diameter, bears south seventy-nine degrees west ten links and another white-walnut fourteen inches diameter, bears south forty-two degrees east twenty-three links; thence south one hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six acres and one hundred and thirty-two perches more or less.

Also lot No. 14, in the third quarter of township six, of range two, of lands in the United States military district, containing one hundred acres more or less.

Also all that part of lot No. fifteen (15) in the third quarter of the sixth township in the second range of the tract of land appropriated for satisfying military bounties, which was by the United States and Great Western Railroad, who were in town, and so cruelly beaten, that he died about 10 o'clock on Saturday last. We have no information as to what, if anything, induced the assault.

A ball was in progress at the time, given by the Volunteer Militia of Mansfield, and they were immediately called out to suppress the disturbance and arrest the rioters. They arrested some twenty five of them, we learn, and during the work of arrest, one of them was shot and so severely injured, that on Saturday it was thought he could not live.

Marshal Gilkinson was an efficient, faithful and popular officer, having been elected and re-elected Marshal of Mansfield for quite a number of years. It is to be hoped his murderers will receive the full measure of punishment due to their crimes.

A New Pennsylvania Product.

The cultivation of the tea tree, with the manufacture of its leaves into an article of domestic consumption, is no win progress in Pennsylvania, and the State Legislature has granted a charter to the American Tea Company, which undertakes to develop this new productive resource of Pennsylvania.

The tea plant is indigenous in Pennsylvania. By the use of machinery in preparing the leaves, a superior article can be produced here, and sold at the rate of eleven to thirteen cents delivered in the markets, or about one-third of its cost, when manual labor is employed in the East Indies. At present, the product of tea per acre is about 400 pounds, which may be largely augmented. It grows wild in some (not all) of the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania, and is found there in great abundance. Set machinery against the Asiatic process of manipulation, and the cost of manufacture here becomes much lower than in China, Assam or Java. It may come to pass, even in the time of living men, that Europe will import her tea from the United States, and not even from China.

The green tea raised near Philadelphia has the look, odor and flavor of Asiatic tea, with a slight herbaceous taste, the consequence of its not having been kept long enough before brought to the test. This alone makes it differ from the ordinary Hyson of good quality. Philadelphia Press.